40. The date of the first meeting of the Panchayet shall be fixed by the Chairman and the date of each subsequent ordinary meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting of the Panchayet.

41. Three days' notice and in cases of urgency, notice of shorter duration, specifying the date and time of a meeting and the business to be transacted thereat shall be given to every Panchayetdar.

42. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned unless the majority of the Panchayetdars present agree to wait longer.

43. A Panchayet may at any meeting transact any business other than that mentioned in the notice given under rule 41, if the majority of the members present agree to do so.

44. No resolution of a panchayet shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof, except by a resolution of the panchayet passed at a meeting by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of panchayetdars.

45. The business at meetings shall ordinarily be conducted in Kannada and the minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a panchayet shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the Chairman or presiding Panchayetdar, and such book, shall, at all reasonable times and without charge be open to the inspection of every voter in the village, or of any person who pays any tax or cess to the Panchayet.

46. Within three days of the date of a meeting a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to the Amildar.

47. The Chairman of a panchyet shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the panchayet and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as are prescribed for granting copies of Revenue records in the office of the Amildar. Copies shall be certified by the Chairman as provided in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BUDGET SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*June and July* 1926.)

The Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Council commenced its sittings on the 22nd June 1926in the Jaganmohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, and concluded its deliberations on the 1st July 1926. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, Second Member of Council took his seat as an *ex-officio* Member of the Council for the first time. Messrs. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and Khan Bahadur A. A. Khan took their seats in the Council, *vice* Messrs. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer and C. Dove-Wilson resigned. Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib took his seat in the Council *vice* Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao. All the members were present except Messrs. B. V. Ramaswami Chetty and S. M. Narayanaswamy Pillay and Col. W. L. Crawford.

The house was informed by the Secretary that the Emergency Regulation I of 1926 suspending the levy and collection of the Cotton Excise duty had received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 28th March 1926.

The proceedings commenced with an address by the Dewan President. After the address, the Council discussed the general principles of the budget for the year 1926-27.

On the second day, 74 interpellations were answered by Government as also the supplementary questions asked by the members. This lasted for about three hours and the rest of the day was devoted to the general discussion of the budget. The general discussion was closed on the third day of the meeting.

On the fourth day, the House took up the Bills placed before it. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, the Bill to repeal the Mysore Cotton Duties Regulation, 1896 (which was dealt with as an emergency measure); the Mysore Village Panchayet Bill, the Mysore District Boards Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 were finally passed. The motions that the Bill to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, together with the report of the Select Committees on those Bills be passed at the next or a subsequent meeting of the Council were passed by the House. Towards the close of the day's sitting, the House passed some supplementary and additional demands for 1925-26 presented by Government.

On the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th June 1926 the Council proceeded to vote on the demands for 1926-27. In this connection, the members had tabled 164 cut motions and nearly 150 were discussed.

The last day of the session, *viz.*, the 1st July 1926 was devoted to resolutions of which there were thirty. The first resolution recommended the formation of a Committee to enquire into the present condition of education in all its stages. It was discussed at very great length and withdrawn when it was pointed out that every branch of educational activity was, under the control of one or the other of the various educational organizations in the State such as the University Senate and Council, the Education Board, Local Examinations Board, Text Book Committee and the like.

The second resolution recommended that the number of primary schools in the State be raised by 5,000 in the course of the next five years, and necessary provision be made therefor in the budget. It was pointed out that Government were in perfect sympathy with the desire of the House to increase the number of primary schools but that, as a measure of practical politics, the resolution could not be accepted though the idea underlying it would be steadily kept in view so far as funds permitted.

The third resolution was to the effect that the Local Self-Government Bills before the House be withdrawn. It was pointed out that as the Council had but just passed these Bills finally the resolution could not be discussed under the rules.

The fourth and fifth resolutions recommending the introduction of legislation for the prevention of cow slaughter were withdrawn on the assurance given by the Government that the question would be referred to a Representative Committee. The sixth resolution recommending the immediate excavation of the high level channels from the Krishnarajasagara within the next five years was accepted by Government without the time limit suggested in the resolution. The seventh resolution which related to the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council was withdrawn after it was pointed out that the principle was accepted by Government but that when this was to be done was a matter entirely for His Highness the Maharaja. The next resolution regarding the opening of classes for preparing candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. Degree Examinations in Science had been considered in great detail in connection with a cut motion. The decision was that the step was a desirable one but that it should await the reorganization of the University, High School and other courses. The ninth resolution requesting Government to bring the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks under the Malnad Improvement Scheme was accepted by Government. The proposal made in the same resolution that Periyapatna or Bettadapur

be made into a sub-taluk was considered to be an administrative measure which could be settled by Government. The tenth resolution was withdrawn as Sanskrit was already a second language in the University classes. The last resolution discussed related to the starting of a Law College immediately, and it was opposed on the ground that funds were not available at present and that there was no immediate necessity for it. The resolution was, however, pressed to a division and was lost.

The remaining 19 resolutions lapsed for want of time.

The business closed with a vote of thanks to the President and a brief reply made by him with reference to the hearty co-operation given to him.

The Council thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

R. RANGA RAO,

Secretary, Legislative Council.